

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXII. No. 447

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—A MIDWINTER
NIGHT'S DREAM.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—
TOWN AND COUNTRY.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE LOST
DOLLAR.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street—THE GRAND
DUCHESSE.BOHEMY THEATRE, Bowery—HEART OF THE GREAT
CITY—THE NEW YORK.GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—
THE FARMHOUSE.

NILES'S GARDEN, Broadway—BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
UNDER THE GALLOWS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—GOLDEN
BRANCH.

STEINWAY HALL—CHARLES DICKENS'S READING.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—GYMNASTICS,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 5th
street—THE GRAND OPERA.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—WHITE, COTTON
& CHARLIE'S MONTEZUMA.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—
Ballet, Farce, Pantomime, &c.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifth street—THE
DOLLAR.DODWORTH HALL, 88 Broadway—CHARITABLE PAINT-
ING, WITH LECTURE.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLETS AND BURLESQUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Friday, December 13, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, December 12.

The London Times thinks that the financial difficulties of the United States are "extreme," but that the people will not sanction the payment of the bonds in paper. The action of the North German Parliament is reported. The Spanish government has abolished the impost duties on all articles required for the relief of Porto Rico. Several British soldiers who marched with the Fenian funeral procession in Dublin have been arrested and will be tried by court martial. Despatches from Ireland state that the island is unusually agitated by these funeral displays, at which "multitudes" turn out wearing the national colors. The Fenian funeral has been declared seditious by government proclamation and prohibited.

Consols closed at 92½ for money in London. Five-twenty was at 71½ in London and 75½ in Frankfurt. The feeling on the Paris Bourse was quite strong. The billon in the Bank of England decreased £55,000 on the week.

The Liverpool cotton market declined one-eighth of a penny for American, but was active, with middling uplands at 7½d. Breadstuffs and provisions without marked change.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill relative to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property was taken up, and pending discussion upon it the morning hour expired. Mr. Drake's resolution concerning the President was then taken up, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, spoke in opposition to it. It was finally postponed until Monday. The House resolution providing for a recess during the holidays was lost. Communications were received from the President containing his reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton and the papers in Fitz John Porter's case. The Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, after numerous resolutions of minor importance were acted upon, Mr. Maynard offered one of inquiry into the expediency of providing that diplomatic representatives of the government at Hayti and Liberia shall be selected from citizens of African descent. It was referred. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of reducing the army to a peace establishment was adopted, but as the preamble was supposed to contain a reflection on General Grant it was reconsidered, and the objectionable feature being stricken out, was again adopted. A resolution of inquiry into the expediency of exempting from tax all incomes not exceeding \$2,500 was adopted. A resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report why the supervisors of the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers have been exempted from the payment of duty as lottery dealers was also adopted; and the House adjourned until to-day, which will be devoted to discussion on committees of the whole.

THE CITY.

The terrific snow storm which visited this city and vicinity yesterday extended all over the country. The city car routes were so blocked up as to render navigation difficult and irregular, and the trains on most of the railroads leading to the city were delayed.

A communication was yesterday submitted to the Board of Commissioners and Charities by Peter Cooper, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, asking the appointment of a committee to confer with the association in relation to the sum the Board will require for the coming year, and with a view to reduction of the same to the lowest possible figure and thereby aid in reducing the aggregate of taxes for the coming year. A reply was ordered to be sent that the estimate of expenses had already been sent to the Comptroller, but expressing a willingness to make any expansions in the case that may be required.

The Board of City Commissioners completed their canvass of the returns of the late charter election yesterday. On Monday the official announcement of the result will be made. Full returns of votes for councilmen in some of the districts not having been made, a resolution was passed asking the opinion of the Council to the Corporation as to the duties and powers of the Board in the premises.

Both Boards of the City Council met yesterday. The proceedings, which are of importance, will be found in another column this morning.

Sam Sharpley, or rather Sharpe, was taken before Justice Dodge yesterday, and a motion to admit to bail was refused. There continued to be great excitement among the members of the various minstrel troupes relative to the shooting affair of Wednesday afternoon. Kelly is doing well, considering the nature of his wound. An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of David Moore, who was killed in the Fourth ward on Wednesday night. A verdict was rendered charging James Griffin, a sailor, who is in custody, with the murder.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. Tipt and her daughter Jennie, the victims in the mysterious poisoning case in Atlantic street, Brooklyn. The testimony went to show that Price, the prisoner, was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Tipt, and that he was dispersed from his wife. The investigation was postponed until Monday.

In the Canadian wool case yesterday, wherein eighty-five bales of wool seized by the government for alleged unfair valuation are involved, a verdict for the government was returned.

In the case of two packages of military gunnery seized on board a New Orleans steamer as contraband of war in 1863, Judge Blatchford yesterday decided that the articles were contraband. The case is still on.

John V. Donovan charged with causing the death of

Christian Kretzer, by pushing him, in an intoxicated condition, off the sidewalk, so that he fell upon the curbside and fractured his skull, was yesterday acquitted in the Court of General Sessions.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship *Portia*, Captain Buchanan, will sail at nine o'clock tomorrow morning for Brazil and Havre. The mails will close at the Post Office at seven A. M.

The splendid new steamship *France*, Captain Grace, belonging to the National Line, will leave pier 47 North river at noon to-morrow for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The Anchor line steamship *United Kingdom*, Captain Donaldson, will sail from pier No. 6 North River, at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers.

The North American Steamship Company's steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, Captain J. W. Smith, will sail from pier 29 North River, at noon to-morrow (Saturday), for San Francisco, connecting at Panama with the new and last steamship *Oregonian*, Captain Sutton.

The Cromwell line steamship *General Grant*, Captain Holmes, will sail from pier No. 9 North River, at three P. M. to-morrow, for New Orleans direct.

The fine sidewheel steamship *San Salvador*, Captain Nickerson, will leave pier 13 North River, punctually, at three P. M. to-morrow, for Savannah, connecting with steamer to Florida ports, &c.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Government securities were dull, gold was weak, and closed at 133½. Consequently upon the severe snow storm almost all of the markets were excessively dull and depressed, and prices were generally lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By special cable telegrams from Havana we have news from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, St. Thomas and St. Domingo. The Mexican ministry were awaiting the organization of Congress to resign. Shocks of earthquake were felt in Guatemala and Yucatan. There were rumors in St. Domingo that negotiations for the sale of Samaná had been renewed. The island of St. Thomas will be transferred to the United States on the 1st of January. Admiral Palmer and the Governor of St. Thomas were at Jamaica.

In the Conservative Convention at Richmond, yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring this to be a white man's government and guaranteeing the performance of her constitutional duties on the part of Virginia on her restoration to the Union.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday Colonel Emmons Clark's offer of the Seventh Regiment Army for the use of the Convention was declined with thanks, and the resolution favoring the securing of a hall in Albany was adopted. A resolution to adjourn on the 20th *ad sine*, was laid on the table. Pending further consideration of the report on the Judiciary relative to the organization of the Supreme Court, the Convention adjourned.

The Alabama Union Loyal League of Montgomery protest against the adoption of the new constitution proposed by the Convention on the ground that it is too radical in its provisions.

The number of homicides that have occurred recently throughout the country would seem to indicate that crime is now holding a high carnival. A man and his two children were killed, and his wife badly wounded, near Alton, Ill., on Monday, by two men supposed to be negroes. One of the alleged murderers was arrested in St. Louis yesterday. An Irishman named Mary Shea was murdered by her stepson, John Shea, in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday night. A young woman named Johanna More was literally kicked to death on the same day by her husband, near Goport, Va. Near Centerville, Ill., a man named Wagner was killed recently by his wife, and numerous other homicides are reported from various parts of the country.

The United States steamer *Do Soto*, Commodore Poore, which was reported lost in the hurricane at St. Thomas, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday with all well on board.

The Republican National Convention—General Grant in Possession.

The Republican National Committee (appointed for the purpose by the National Convention which nominated President Lincoln for re-election in 1864) met in Washington on the 11th instant, to appoint the time and place for the Republican Presidential Convention of 1868. Twenty-three States, each by one member personally present, were represented. The 20th of May was, without difficulty, agreed upon as the time, and then, after considerable debate and halloing, Chicago was adopted as the place, and the Committee have issued their proclamation accordingly.

The question next recurs—Who is to be the candidate of this Convention? Upon this point we think there is something significant in the fact that the Convention is conceded to Illinois, the State to which General Grant belongs. It appears, however, that all doubts as to the candidate of the National Committee were settled by an informal vote in council, in which, it is reported, twenty members appeared for General Grant, one for Mr. Chase (no doubt Horace Greeley, of New York), and two scattering. In any event, we infer from the recent popular manifestations in behalf of General Grant, and from his nomination by that powerful republican body, the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and from various outpourings of his strong position among the republicans of the National Committee and of Congress, that our present General-in-Chief will carry the Convention by acclamation.

Mr. Chase, through seven years of active and skillful maneuvering, has, with the aid of his national banks and other agencies of his financial system, secured a pretty firm grip upon the management of the republican party. But his recent disasters have produced a recoil against him and in favor of Grant, which, operating upon the masses of the party, will be apt to undo all the labors of the aspiring Chief Justice, in the election of the delegates to the Convention. In short, from present appearances, he will be shelved at Chicago, in May next, as neatly as he was shelved at Baltimore in 1864, and as decisively as Mr. Seward was disposed of at Chicago in 1860. Excepting the melancholy case of poor old James Buchanan, who at last came in on an *adlib*, every man who has thrust himself forward for the White House and persistently pushed his own claims has signally failed, either in convention or before the people. In this category we may mention Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Woodbury, Cass, Douglas, Marcy and Seward. After the 20th of May next Mr. Chase will, in all probability, be added to the list.

In the call for this Convention it is declared that "each State in the United States is authorized to be represented therein by the number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the national Congress. The States not represented in Congress will be excluded; but we presume that most of the ten outside States, if not all of them, will be reorganized on the basis of universal negro suffrage and reinstated in season to be represented at Chicago. The object, with Grant as the republican candidate, will be not so much the votes of these negro reconstructed States to help him in the election as to clinch this negro system of Southern reorganization, with the admission of the States concerned upon this footing. This will be a heavy load even for General Grant to carry, but it may possibly be lightened a little before the month of May or in the platform of the Convention. The radicals in Congress, since the collapse of the impeachment bubble, seem disposed to halt in their mad career, and even to retrace

their steps to some extent; but they have shown no signs of any retreat from their present system of Southern negro reconstruction. A few months, or even a few weeks, however, may bring about some wonderful things.

We turn to the inquiry, Who will be the candidate of the democracy against General Grant as the republican nominee? Neither Seymour nor Pendleton will answer, and McClellan's Richmond campaign against Grant's effectually disposes of the first named chief. General Hancock, a splendid soldier, and one who seems, from a certain recent order issued by him at New Orleans, to be decidedly opposed to universal negro equality, is beginning to be discussed as the coming man. As a Pennsylvanian, too, his nomination would give considerable strength to his party. At any rate, if the battle is to be fought with the great leader of the Union army as the republican captain, the opposition, as in the case of Franklin Pierce, must endeavor in their candidates to divide the honors of the war, at least sufficiently to bring the great political issues of the day into the foreground.

Dickens, Dolby, the Dollars, and the "Demolition Public."

There is an authorized portrait maker to his Highness the Lion—so says the Lion's Keeper—as we learn from the advertisement in these words—"I will guarantee your various likenesses of Charles Dickens to be the only portrait for which he has sat or will sit in the United States." This, signed by Dolby, is associated with a mercenary intimation that the "trade will be supplied at the usual discount." Just as other portrait makers, therefore, are warned away. There are man traps and spring guns and other contrivances of police law and attendants upon literary greatness that will turn up suddenly or be brought to bear at any distance if poachers violate the vermillion edict of Dolby. Alas for the photographers who are out in the cold in this bad weather! Alas for the artists with their big plates ready, their mighty lenses levelled, and the collodion and the nitrate of silver that even in the glass stoppered bottles cease to feel the shadow of genius! Alas for these artists ruthlessly forbidden to meddle with that face, notified that those eyes have been secured for the special use of an authorized establishment; that those looks are "private," like the first dish of green peas at a hotel table, and that that jaw is subject to contract! We know not if the sun will be permitted to shine on the novelist, lest it might be in league with opposition photographers; and it is quite certain that if the public buy pictures not made by the authorized picture maker it may regard its money as thrown away; for one condition of the contract certainly must be that Dickens has bound himself never more to look like any pictures hitherto taken. Does any one suppose that a man of his imagination and versatility is to be controlled in his features by the five hundred photographs of him already in existence? The intimation in regard to the novelist's face having been bought—as to an enterprising photographer having been permitted to secure a property in the great man's very shadow—throws a flood of light upon the relations between Dickens, Dolby and the "demolition public." Once Dickens came to see the country, and the people, with more enthusiasm than good manners, rushed to see him. Genius was at once honored and bored in his person. He was honored here by gentlemen of high character and station as he had not been at home; and it was a little odd that Americans should so honor literature in Dickens when we had never gone much out of our way to honor it in any of our own countrymen. But there was one point we failed in. Our demonstrations had no money in them. Dickens wanted to secure a copyright law that would enable him to get fifty cents or a dollar on every copy of his books sold in this country. He did not get that, and what did he care for all the rest? He did not want admiration, nor civility, nor friendship. He wanted our money. As to sympathy with his philanthropic spirit—pah! He couldn't hear it jingle. As to our love for the artist whose creations had moved our souls—could he spend that? What would that buy in London? All sentiment was more leather and prunella to a man who wanted what he could make out of us in hard cash. So he went home and filled his pockets with the price of a book that, as he pandered strongly to all the English prejudices against this country, of course sold well. He did not get his money through copyright, but he got a good sum through round abuse of the people who refused the copyright; and that did nearly as well.

Now he comes again, but only as part of an arrangement openly and honestly organized on the money getting basis. He is in the hands of Dolby, that his fame may be turned into coin. Dickens is apparently to stand aside and seem to do the dignity—not to be mixed up with filthy lucre—and Dolby is to chaffer over the price. Hence we have Dolby's name to the announcement that the highest bidder has secured the Lion's shadow. We shall hear soon what barber has clipped his mane, that the young ladies may know where to apply for a precious bit of hair. We shall have a pronouncement that only one hotel has the keeping of Dickens, and that he takes his amusement only at one theatre. By these processes he may be made to produce the utmost cent dividing profits with the happy photographer and the caterers. There is a point on which Dickens and Dolby should not be misunderstood. Dickens, having appeared to be disgusted at the way he was bored on the former visit, may induce people to leave him alone now. This would be a great mistake and a great disappointment. In that day the bored did not pay. Now they do, so let them come on. Money is what is wanted, and let it take any shape, it will be welcome.

Mexico—The Durango Rising a Canard.

Sometimes the press telegrams are correct; sometimes they are ridiculous. A few days ago we were informed by the Associated Press that the province of Durango was in open rebellion, that it threatened to assume larger proportions, and was actually perilous to the future of Mexico. Our special telegram of the same date was silent regarding Durango. We doubted the correctness of the press telegram. In yesterday's *HERALD* we printed a special despatch from Havana which shows that Mexico is hopelessly progressing, and which positively declares the Durango revolution to be a canard.

The Great Snow Storm.

Despite all the prophecies of the weatherwise that the present would prove a mild winter, the threats of Wednesday in the chilly air and the aspect of the clouds and the direction of the wind, were yesterday fulfilled by a snow storm which forebode a winter of extraordinary severity. Our telegraphic weather reports announced that at nine o'clock yesterday morning it was raining at Richmond, that heavy sleet was falling at Washington, that snow and rain were commingled at Wilmington, in Delaware; that it was snowing at Philadelphia as well as in New York, that it was cloudy at Boston and Portland and clear at Port Hood. In this city the snow was falling lightly at one o'clock in the morning, with a gentle breeze from the northeast, which increased to a gale by ten o'clock, when the snow fell thick and fast, seriously impeding travel and bringing business almost to a standstill. The tracks of the city railways were cleared by the aid of snow ploughs; four horses and two drivers were put on each car, and during the greater part of the day the cars, although reduced in number, made their usual time. Stages, hacks and drays moved with great difficulty, horses frequently slipping and falling in a way the most distressing to the sensitive Mr. Bergh. Pedestrians found the streets difficult to travel, and several persons were run over, narrowly escaping with their lives. Scarcely a lady was to be seen on Broadway; indeed, an army of "street soldiers" would have been invisible at the distance of a block. The wagons of express companies, especially those which were overloaded, and all heavy teams could scarcely move. The ferryboats arrived punctually only throughout the earlier part of the day. All the Sound boats except the Newport boat were on time. The railroad trains from Philadelphia and elsewhere came in safely and on time during the early portion of the day, but in the evening they were all delayed. The furious wind that drove the blinding snow through the air and along the ground spoiled the prospect of an immediate sleighing carnival. The ground was left almost bare in many spots, while in others the snow was drifted into formidable heaps. We trust that the police will remind householders and storekeepers of their duty to have the snow removed at once from the sidewalks in front of their premises. This duty often seems to be especially neglected in front of government buildings. When shall we reach so high a degree of civilization as to have—as the Parisians have, for instance, along the Rue de Rivoli—miles of covered sidewalks! The aggregate snow wasted in spoiled umbrellas, overcoats, overshoes, &c., within a few months in New York would suffice to build piazzas on both sides of Broadway throughout its entire length.

As we have intimated, many signs, including the alleged approach of the Gulf Stream towards our coast, were relied upon by the weatherwise as infallibly predicting that the winter of 1867-68 would be mild. But the snow storm of yesterday apparently contradicts all these signs, and adds its testimony to that of the recent hurricanes in the West Indies in favor of a general disturbance and confusion of the elements of nature. The sudden advent of winter, with all its rigors, cannot fail to remind the rich, in the midst of their comforts, of their duties to the poor, who are exposed to suffering during this inclement season.

Deadly Weapons—"Order Reigns in Warsaw."

Our readers are familiar with the facts of the shooting and murder done in Broadway on Wednesday, therefore we will not recapitulate them. But we desire here to express our fullest condemnation of the practice which led to this double shooting and one murder—the practice pursued by men dwelling in a civilized community, and devoted themselves to peaceful pursuits, carrying deadly weapons concealed on their persons. There was a great turmoil on Broadway during the scene in which Tom Sharpley lost his life so suddenly. The street was filled with women and children, the lives of all of whom were exposed to imminent danger; there were a few angry words, an exchange of blows, two pistol shots, and one man was carried off a bloody corpse into the vestibule of a theatre, and another, with a bullet in his brain, to the station house. For a few moments only the scene of conflict and death lasted, and then "order reigned in Warsaw." Blood had wiped out angry passions, a victim lay bleeding in the gutter, and another scene illustrative of the pernicious practice of carrying concealed weapons had been enacted.

We have no intention to prejudice this case. There may have been no malice preceding the act which sent Sharpley to his account, and much shame and remorse may follow it; but we confess it is somewhat singular that these men, engaged as they are in a business more or less artistic, subject nightly to the influences of music, which are supposed, according to mythology and poetry, to exercise a refining effect even upon brutes—men who were catering for the public amusement—should go armed in the streets like bandits. These men are not reputed bullies. On the contrary, they are regarded as good citizens; and herein lies the mischief of this practice against which public condemnation cannot be too strongly or too swiftly hurled. Society has come to that pass that when a strong ruffian attacks a weak one, and a third or a fourth ruffian comes into the *melée*, the party which is getting the worst in the physical contest resorts at once to the pistol, regardless of the safety of any one who may be within range of the bullet. Now, such being incontestably the fact, what is the law of the matter? Is it legal or is it not to carry concealed weapons? We think the law is very explicit which guarantees the right to every citizen to bear arms; but he must carry his sword openly upon his thigh or his musket on his shoulder, like a man. There is no law that justifies him in carrying a pistol, a dagger, or a slung shot concealed, like a bravo. But, unfortunately, we have touched that point in this community when law is wholly disregarded and lawlessness has come to be worshipped as an idol. Is it not time, therefore, to pull this idol down? Shall we not have an upheaving of public sentiment that will compel the due observance of the laws which are supposed to protect human life and check men in making a petty quarrel the occasion of a hideous murder?

This Sharpley and Kelly affair was not the only bloody one recorded on that day. Two sailors got into a quarrel in Cherry street, and

one drew a pistol and killed the other instantly. There may be some license given to the hot blood of passion, and in both these cases there may have been injuries to resent, whether real or fancied; but it is certain that had there been no deadly weapons on the persons of the parties implicated there would have been no foul murder done either in the aristocratic precincts of Broadway and Fifth avenue or in the democratic purlieus of the Fourth ward. This is just the point we want to make.

The President's Message in England.

President Johnson's Message to Congress, as reported by the Atlantic cable in London, elicited universal comment from the English press, and has evidently produced a very marked effect on the British public. We judge that its effect has been decided from the fact that the London *Times* appears to have adopted an editorial system of continuous daily comment with regard to it, and assumed not only the office of censor of the Message, but also that of adviser of the American people as to how they should regard it at home.

In its first expression the London *Times* lamented our political fate in having such a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Johnson, and appeared to sigh for the consequences likely to ensue to our country from his administration of the government. A day or two afterwards the writer deigned to publish his approval of the action of Congress on the impeachment question, informing his readers that the American representatives had thus reopened a "course of practical legislation." This little gleam of comfort to the London *Times* was almost immediately clouded, however, and, strange to say, again by Mr. Johnson's appearance; for the editorial concludes with the inference that "the President will accept the action of the House as a new endorsement of his policy, and from this all hopes of a sound reconstruction must be deferred."

On the 11th instant the London *Times* reviewed the paragraph of the Message which refers to the rights of American citizens when travelling in foreign countries, and hastened to pronounce the consoling fact that the newspaper corporation in Printing House square "has no hesitancy in counselling the acceptance" by the American people of Mr. Johnson's views on the question of citizenship." We published this wonderful intelligence in the *HERALD* yesterday morning, and presume that the people of the United States breathe more freely and experience more joyous anticipations of Christmas from the knowledge so conveyed.

Speaking seriously, we cannot understand why the London *Times* is so exercised respecting our governmental affairs. We respect the legitimate comment of the foreign press on our system of rule, but beg to assure the editors that the American people are themselves the best judges of its consequences. We have a good many things to complain of, but we can, and will, right them all at the ballot box. It is not very likely that our people will, in the meantime, pay much attention to the sympathizing paragraphs of the London *Times*. They have had almost enough advice from that quarter; and if it had been equally unheeded here in former years perhaps the necessity for the present would not exist. The people of Great Britain who flock to our shores by tens of thousands afford by their presence among us a much more valuable evidence of how our republican form of government is estimated in England than can fifty articles from the London *Times*.

Senator Wilson in Virginia.

Senator Wilson seems to have, or to imagine that he has, a roving commission as a sort of political bishop in *potitibus*. Not long ago he "swung round the circle" in the South, speaking everywhere as "one having authority." On Tuesday night he turned up again in the South with a speech before the republican caucus at Richmond. He condescendingly said in this speech that "he favored extending the franchise to the Southern States rather than curtailing it." He added that he had come from Washington—where it is generally supposed that his constituents had sent him to attend to his duties as a Massachusetts Senator—to Richmond, in order to look after the Conservative Convention, but that "he found, after all the talk about republican secret leagues, that this convention was not open to him." No person is admitted to this convention without a ticket, which it might not have been impossible for the Senator to obtain. But he appears to have been surprised that he was not formally invited to intermeddle with its councils as he is intermeddled with reconstruction conventions. Now, who has authorized the Senator from Massachusetts to interfere either with radical or conservative conventions in the Southern States? And, if unauthorized, who shall deny that his interference is extremely impertinent? It is obvious that in Virginia Senator Wilson forgets that he is not in Massachusetts.

Transfer of the English Prize Ring.

English sentiment has suddenly revolted against the brutalities of the prize ring, and English law sustained the sentiment, in so far as it put an end to the late projected fight for the championship by arresting Mace and binding him over not to fight in England. So Mace and Baldwin are both compelled to exercise their muscle in exile. England would have none of them. It fairly cast them out. One of the heroes arrived in New York by steamer on Wednesday and the other is announced by the next arrival. Thus we are importing English hardware in a new shape. We will see what kind of a market it will find here.

QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.

Since the days of the "Seymour" on Staten Island our Quarantine has been in a muddle, and there seems to be no prospect of an improvement. The marine hospital grounds, including the boarding station, are advertised to be sold on the 1st instant, with the price limited at \$300,000, instead of \$500,000, as heretofore asked, and possession to be given on the 1st of May next, the restoration of two years having been removed. Should a sale be effected, what will we do for a Quarantine? The Commissioners are enjoined from using Coney Island, as provided by the last Legislature, and if the present property should be sold, the State would be left without a boarding station. With the present indications of sickness, as is known by the several arrivals recently with cholera on board, it behooves the private subscribers, whoever they may be, to look to it that our quarantine affairs be so arranged, as that when summer comes, with its increasing dangers of sickness, the city will not be left without proper protection for any emergency, should one present itself the coming season.

FIRE IN MOTT STREET.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a fire occurred in Singer's sewing machine factory, No. 192 Mott street. The flames were very promptly at the premises and soon extinguished the fire. The damage done by fire and water is estimated at about \$5,000, fully insured.

This Sharpley and Kelly affair was not the only bloody one recorded on that day. Two sailors got into a quarrel in Cherry street, and

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.Preparations for the Transfer of St.
Thomas to the United States.Arrival of the Steamer *De Soto* at
Fortress Monroe.Proceedings of the Virginia, Georgia
and Louisiana Conventions.

ST. DOMINGO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Samana Sale and Baez's Connection
Therewith.By way of Santiago de Cuba we have news
from St. Domingo.

There were rumors there that negotiations for the sale of Samaná had been renewed. President Cabral has officially denied any intention on the part of his government to part with any portion of Dominican territory. As the ex-President Baez is said to be short of funds to carry out his filibustering plans against Cabral, partisans of the former report that he is willing to enter into negotiations with any Power that will lend effective aid to his cause.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Ex-President Baez and the Bay of Samana—
The Baez Filibustering from Curacao.

It is reported that ex-President Baez has offered the Bay of Samana to the United States for a loan of one million of dollars in gold.

It is also reported that the United States government has reopened negotiations for the purchase from Baez of the Bay of Samana.

The attempts to organize expeditions in Curacao against President Cabral have failed for want of funds to carry them out.

ST. THOMAS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Denmark Hides Far: Tell to the People of St.
Thomas—Preparations for the Transfer of
the Island—The Wrecks at St. Croix.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1867.

Later advices from St. Thomas have been received in Santiago.

A royal Danish proclamation, couched in the most affectionate terms, has been addressed to the inhabitants of the possessions who are about to be loosed from their allegiance to the Crown by the transference of the island territory to the United States.

The Danish commissioner, lately arrived from Copenhagen, has gone on to Washington.

It has been arranged that the island of St. Thomas will be delivered over to the United States on the 1st proximo.

Admiral Palmer, United States Navy, with the Governor of St. Thomas, have arrived at Jamaica. The Western Packet and Water Witch have been floated off by the divers.

GUATEMALA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Earthquake and Submergence of Zapadilla
Key—The People Drowned.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1867.

A passenger who arrived at Batabano on the 10th inst., by the schooner *Carmita*, from Trujillo, Honduras, reports that severe shocks of earthquake had been felt on the 26th of November at Isabal, near the Gulf of Dulce. He reports also that the Zapadilla Key in said Gulf had disappeared, and all the inhabitants were drowned.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Ministry Anxious to Resign—The Paso
del Norte Cabinet Probably to be